

AMAZED CHICAGO SOCIETY RESENTS RUDE RUM RAIDS

Police Actually Had Galt To Invade Exclusive Clubs, 'Donchaknow?'

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—While considerable water has been over the dam since July 1, 1919, Chicago Sunday was just beginning to feel the effect of prohibition laws.

Uniformed and plain clothes police early Sunday raided exclusive clubs, took liquor away from members and hauled them to stations. Social functions were interrupted while police searched guests. Cabaret and hotel entertainments were halted while refreshments were smelted, waiters frisked, and astounded ladies and gentlemen yanked to the "black maria." Saloons were raided and bluecoated hosts descended on cellars.

By nightfall fifty speechless indignant citizens had been arrested. Bureaus, bottles, demijohns and stills followed them to headquarters. The entire city paused in consideration of this amazing development. While rumors that the government and State could do these things have reached here, official confirmation has never been forthcoming. Arrests of persons for the moonshining have been made in the past, but the general understanding was that the offenders possessed inferior tastes in liquor, that they sold poison and should have been arrested.

Social Clubs Raided.
But Sunday some of the best places in town were under surveillance—places that have a reputation for good liquor.

The Casino Club, the most exclusive rendezvous in town, was checked by a squad under Lieut. Shoemaker. James C. Baker, socially prominent, was arrested, as it is alleged, he was passing a bottle to friends at a gold coast ball. In the early morning hours the same squad raided the Congress Hotel, where one of the social events of the year was in progress. Day Mansion, one of the most popular juvenile actors in town, was arrested. He merely had a flask on each hip, police charge.

Guests at cabarets and dance gardens became terrified as men, thought to be guests, leaped to their feet and yanked parties to patrol wagons because they were drinking liquor.

Official smelters entered hotels and cabarets, whiffed every glass and broke up pre-New Year celebrations.

Pinochle Sessions Halted.
While these raids were in progress, Arthur Barrage Farwell, president of the Chicago Law and Order League, declared that the 3 a. m. breakfast dances at country clubs were held to give members more time to drink.

Hundreds of police were busy throughout the day raiding resorts in the black belt, and pinochle sessions were interrupted in practically every saloon in town by inquisitive police.

So great was the public clamor against this police activity, which started Saturday, that newspapers printed prohibition laws in full or in part today to quiet indignation.

It seems that the laws call for such interference with drinking.

Returning from the Sunday raids, a conference of precinct captains, at which plans to go still further were outlined.

Most of the captains were surprised at the possibilities of the dry laws. They were explained by James Breen, assistant corporation counsel, and when it was pointed out that the State dry laws over the bar could be arrested; that a man coming out of a saloon intoxicated could be booked for disorderly conduct, and even hauled with a search warrant, there was great activity.

This is the first police raid on liquor violations since the State dry laws were passed.

FRANCE ASKS RIGHT TO BUILD ADEQUATE NAVY

Continued from Page One.

been suggested to accomplish this end. One of them is as follows:

First. England to concede to France her share of the German money now in hand.

Second. England to forego her claim to a greater part of the indemnity.

Third. The waiving of British objections to the Weisbaden agreement.

Fourth. A guarantee of strict enforcement of the conditions if a moratorium is granted.

Fifth. Remission of the French debt to Great Britain.

Demand Definite Returns.
But Great Britain now is in a frame of mind where she will ask for some definite return for such concessions. An article in the Sunday Times, for instance, points out how it would be "obviously ridiculous for us to remit our debts if the money were in danger of being used for submarines and airplanes."

J. L. Garvin, writing in the Observer, says:

"The French naval claims threaten to knock the bottom out of the Washington conference. Garvin points out that the situation is reminiscent of the old German program, with France grasping for supremacy on sea as well as land."

These suggestions," he continues, "are absolutely incompatible with understanding. On that basis, the financial concessions would be that we were buying a razor for our own money to cut the hair of our own country." He says that this would mean heavy competitive expenditure by Great Britain and concludes that this situation must be met squarely by Lloyd George and Briand.

It is generally estimated that France must also consent to a revision of the reparations scheme and modify her Near Eastern policy.

May Wear Royal Crown



(C) Underwood & Underwood.
Mrs. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte of New York and Washington will wear a royal crown as queen of Albania if her husband accepts the unofficial proffer to the throne of Albania made yesterday. Photograph of Mrs. Bonaparte made while she was taking a stroll at Hot Springs, Virginia, during a recent visit there.

FRENCH DEMAND FOR SHIPS LACKS FINESSE, SAYS STEED

Method Adopted Plays Into Hands of Those Who Flaunt Her Militarism.

By WICKHAM STEED.
Editor of London Times.

The past forty-eight hours have been breezy. The inexperienced might call them squally, and think the swell in conference waters ominous of coming storms and wrecks. Others think the swell merely means that a storm has passed to leeward.

Nautical metaphor seems apt in more ways than one. The fine old French seaman, Admiral de Bon, whose heart a distinguished British sailor recently won by saying that he would be proud to serve under him as flag-captain, reminded the naval disarmament committee of his presence on Friday in a manner worthy of Neptune himself.

Everyone Taken Aback.
Even Americans who remember that admirals sometimes fail to measure their words, were taken aback when Admiral de Bon thrust his head above an otherwise placid surface, saying: "Cave! adsum!" and demanded for France ten capital ships of 35,000 tons each, to be built during the naval holiday. Holiday tasks are not unknown in the United States; but the American feeling, in which others shared, seemed to have been that this was "some task."

In his best seadog manner, Admiral de Bon—who is really the gentlest of souls, and very decorative to boot—soundedly rated the committee for having, as he imagined, ignored the needs of the French navy. The idea of suggesting a naval holiday for France without previous official consideration of the technical statement prepared some weeks ago by her naval experts, he seemed to regard as little short of an impertinence.

Admiral de Bon perhaps did not know of informal conversations between MM. Briand and Viviani and their American and British colleagues on the French naval ratio. Nor did it seem to occur to him that at the outset, Mr. Hurst had treated all the other powers in the same way, and that none of them had resented it. But it is not a seadog's business to look for excuses in circumstances. His job is to get in his blow, if not first, at any rate effectively.

Shook the Conference.
The efficacy of the blow was unquestionable. It shook the whole conference, and Washington has since been resounding with the noise of it. Mr. Hurst, whom all hold very able, but whom none has ever called meek, is understood to have retorted with something between the retort courteous and the countercheck, quarrelsome. With great elegance, Mr. Bailew then laid bare the implications of the French demand, and left poor Neptune bemused but unconvinced. Italy presently indicated her acceptance of the 1.75 ratio which, as proposed by the United States for France, had aroused Admiral de Bon's ire.

During this bout the French minister for the colonies, M. Sarraut, sufficient. When the committee resumed its labors yesterday he, however, as present head of the French delegation, gave general support to the admiral and explained at some length the standpoint of France. M. Sarraut is a conciliatory and genial man, not lacking in firmness. Pending more definite instructions from Paris, he could hardly do otherwise than vindicate Admiral de Bon's attitude, since the technical naval statement of the French position, which had apparently been for some time in the hands of the naval committee, had been bequeathed to him as head of the delegation by M. Viviani on the latter's departure.

French Delegates Lonely.
Besides, the whole French delegation has been suffering from a sense of loneliness. Unfamiliarity with the American atmosphere and with the English language, the consequent incomprehension of factors that underlie the whole work of the conference and must ultimately de-

termine its success or failure, and the lack of any adviser capable of keeping the French representatives accurately informed on American views of French policy, actual and prospective, came, indeed, within measurable distance of leading to the possibility of a deep and disastrous misunderstanding.

Fortunately it is only a possibility, not a reality; and before the day is out, if the delegates keep calm and the British and French prime ministers are wise in their London meeting, the foundations for an understanding may have been laid. But there is no margin for any further mistakes.

I have been at some pains to ascertain the true, as distinguished from the ostensible, French standpoint. The fact is that the present value of the French navy, if measured in modern capital ship strength, is approximately zero. After a ten years' naval holiday it would be minus zero.

Would Mean Extinction.
France has over-sea possessions to maintain and sea communications to defend. Consequently the prospect of the total evaporation of French naval power during the next decade is highly distasteful. France does not intend to undertake a big program of naval construction in the near future, for reasons which it would be superfluous to enumerate, but neither does she wish to perpetuate by a hasty formal agreement, concluded under the appearance of duress, her present inferiority, which unless redressed in some way during the next ten years may mean for her extinction as a naval power.

The United States, Great Britain and Japan have agreed to scrap a large number of capital ships. France has little or nothing to scrap that is worth scrapping. Therefore, if France is to stand to the stronger powers in any ratio of sacrifice, she can sacrifice only what would be her theoretical requirements, were there no question of a naval holiday or limitation of armaments.

Admiral de Bon's statement represents these theoretical requirements. France may be ready to scrap, or radically to modify, this theoretical position, provided a means can be found to save her navy from utter extinction. Her admiral's quos ego seems, therefore, intended to set up an ideal standard, from which deductions may be made, provided her needs and obligations are taken into account.

Method Lacks Finesse.
With all respect to the gallant admiral and to the French delegates, the method they chose was, approximately the least adapted to produce a favorable impression on American minds, or, indeed, upon the other delegations. It played straight into the hands of those who tirelessly inculcate upon the American public the doctrine of the fundamental and incorrigible militarism of French policy.

It is pitiful that the French people, who are perhaps more solidly pacific and more dominated by the horror of war than any people in the civilized world, should constantly be exposed to the apparently colorable suspicion that they are representatives of a barbarous and unpeaceful designs. Yet this is the case.

Had the French demands, which are by no means devoid of some justification, been presented differently, or conceived in another spirit, they would undoubtedly have met with sympathetic consideration.

Not French Intention.
As it was, the impression went forth that France, whose spokes-

BOMB PLOT "BUNK" JEERS BURNS, BUT GUARDS ARE ADDED

N. Y. Police Assign 100 Extra Men to Financial District.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Although William J. Burns, chief of the Secret Service, of the Department of Justice, today characterized the new Wall Street bomb plot as "Simone-pure bunk," the police department assigned fifteen extra plain-clothes men to the financial district today and augmented this force by fifty extra policemen and thirty additional detectives at 8 o'clock tonight.

This added force will be maintained in the Wall Street district "definitely," according to Acting Police Commissioner John M. Shaw, who tonight explained: "We always take such precautions when a threatening letter has been received, although we do not expect anything to happen."

Believes It a Joke.
Chief Burns declared the letter addressed to Charles T. Morgan, a Broad street stock broker, warning him of a plot to blow up the Stock Exchange on December 19—tomorrow—and advising him to remove out of the vicinity on that day, was plainly the work of a jokesmith or a crank.

"We have complete information about the movements of the most violent radicals," Burns said, "and such a plot as this about the Stock Exchange could not have been hatched without our knowing something about it."

He said he had given the reported new plot "scarcely a thought" and that he was entirely occupied with developments in the government's case against the radicals who exploded the bomb in Wall Street, between the subtreasury and the J. P. Morgan and Company offices, on September 16, 1920.

Will Report Today.
Burns continued perturbed over the premature disclosures of the Department of Justice's theory as to responsibility for the explosion. He was in constant touch with Washington throughout today. He will make a report to Attorney General Daugherty tomorrow covering his personal findings in the bomb case.

Burns took occasion today to deny the widespread report that he had been given \$100,000 by J. P. Morgan to prosecute the bomb investigation. He said the report was entirely false, both as to the \$50,000 reward for information and the \$50,000 fee to himself.

Miss Richards to Speak.
"Is This the World's Best Yuletide Since the World War?" is the question which Miss Janet Richards will attempt to answer at her "Talk on Public Questions" this morning at 11 o'clock at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Other topics will be the Vandervort plan for preventing world bank-ruptcies and the menacing unrest of India as organized by the Hindoo leader, Mahatma Gandhi.

men have employed high eloquence to justify heavy expenditure on the land forces needed for national security, the proposed expenditure of \$500,000,000 at par of exchange during the next ten years, and proposing it at a conference summoned for the diminution of the financial burdens which naval armaments entail.

This cannot be, and is not, the French intention. Otherwise, the French proposal would strike the American people as so utterly incomprehensible that they might come to regard the whole conference as a sinister joke played upon them by their administration, which had sought to inveigle them into compacts with other nations who are obviously lunatic. Or even if the American people would discriminate between France and other nations, it is very doubtful whether the remnant of their confidence would suffice to save any considerable part of the work of the Washington conference.

The political and economic consequences for the world at large, which so lamentable an eventuality might involve, could not be contemplated without the gravest misgiving. It is therefore probable, not to say certain, that the very enormity of the misunderstanding which has almost arisen, will prove its own remedy, and that the conference will very shortly find the means of restoring unanimity and of reaching concordant decisions.

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Latin Quarter Has Revolution

Denizens Decide to Oust Jazz, Millionaires, Tourists and Drug Sellers.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The new "republic of Montmartre" has been proclaimed. The revolution against jazz bands, the revolution against American sightseers and foreign sellers of dope has been successful and Montmartre is going back to the old times when the Latin quarter was something more than commercialized Bohemianism.

The revolution took place at that famous old resort, the Moulin Rouge, with all the accompaniment of the symbols of the reign of terror. There was a guillotining, for instance, and the Parisians dared to sing for the first time in the history of the third republic that bloodthirsty song, "La Carmagnole," while the gendarmes looked on in amusement.

Patrons at the reopening of the Moulin Rouge were decked out in costumes of the 1790 decade. A pageant consisting of scenes from the revolution, with tableaux representing among other things the advent of Bonaparte as first consul, was impressively staged.

But rouge flowers instead of blood, Napoleon's grape-shot surrendered to the juice of the grape, and face powder took the place of gunpowder.

Then came the guillotining—in which a shapely young woman lost not her head but her garter. Quadrilles, dignified and stately, were the dances of the evening, and the shimmy was banned.

In the meantime, after the "carmagnole" had terrified the listeners, the hymn to the new Republic of Montmartre was successfully put across, the singers pledging themselves to go back to the old-fashioned way of living.

PARIS TO INSIST ON GUARANTEES FROM BRITAIN
Continued from Page One.

he followed that will be accepted as an excellent reason for the conference placing Siberia on its program for another session to be called at a later date. Japan also will fight to have the famous Chinese "Twenty-one points" eliminated as a subject for the conference and may carry her point.

Plenary sessions are to be called as soon as the program shapes itself, but Secretary Hughes said last night that none could be expected until there actually was business ready for one. However one, and possibly two, are hoped for during the current week.

CALLS DIVORCES NATIONAL CURSE
NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes denounced birth-control as "satanic" and divorce as a "national curse" in his pastoral message for the Christmas season, read in all Roman Catholic churches of the archdiocese of New York today. After an introduction on the religious and moral aspect of the Christmas season, the message said: "The Christ Child did not stay His own entrance into this mortal life, because His mother was poor, roofless and without provision for shelter. Children troop down from Heaven because God wills it. He alone has the right to stay their coming, while He blesses at will some homes with many, others with but a few or none at all."

Electric Tree Lights \$2.75, \$3.50, \$16.00
Electric 'Candles' that Never Disappoint

When the happy kiddies cluster around the tree what a fine thing it is to know that, when you press the switch, the lights will not fail. With

The CE Christmas Arborlux—the lights will keep on burning—even should one of them burn out—because each lamp burns independently of the others. Ask to see this new kind of tree lighting set.

IVORY PINS
These Little Pins make splendid remembrances at Christmas. There is a work of art represented in each. They are hand carved from genuine ivory by the master craftsmen of Switzerland. The dainty hand coloring makes them exceedingly difficult to distinguish from living flowers, they are so natural. Made in an assortment of size and color combinations to go with any dress material. The price varies according to the size and style.

The National Remembrance Shop
(Mr. Foster's Shop.)
Open Evenings Until 9 o'clock.
14th Street, one door from Pa. Ave.

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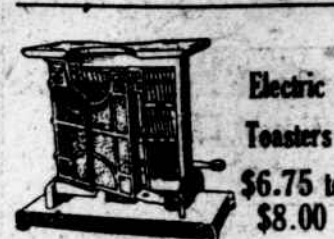
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Gifts That Carry Cheer Throughout the Year

Give Electrical Gifts for Christmas. They answer the question, "What shall I give?" most satisfactorily.



Electric Toasters
\$6.75 to \$8.00



Electric Percolators,
\$10 to \$19.50



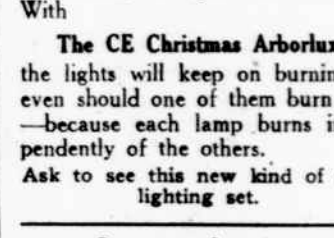
Round and Oblong Electric GRILLS,
\$11.50, \$15.00 Up



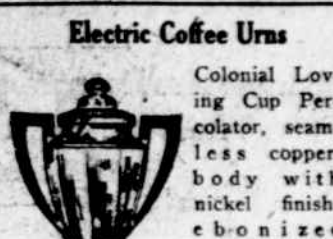
Electric Tree Lights
\$2.75, \$3.50, \$16.00



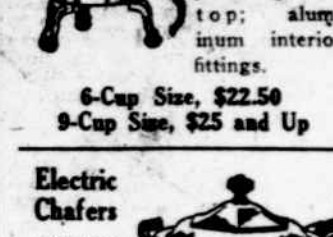
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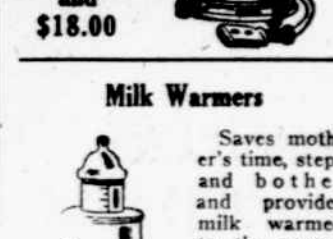
The CE Christmas Arborlux
the lights will keep on burning—even should one of them burn out—because each lamp burns independently of the others. Ask to see this new kind of tree lighting set.



Electric Coffee Urns
Colonial Loving Cup Percolator, seamless copper body with nickel finish; ebonized wood handles and feet; heat-proof glass top; aluminum interior fittings.



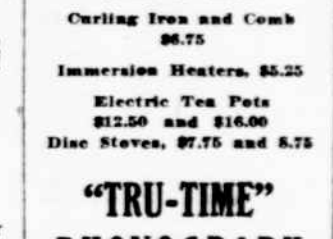
6-Cup Size, \$22.50
9-Cup Size, \$25 and Up



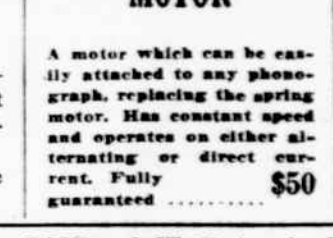
Electric Chafers
\$15.50 \$17.00 and \$18.00



Milk Warmers
Saves mother's time, steps and bother and provides milk warmed to the proper temperature by quickly heating the water in which the bottle is immersed. Price complete, \$10.50



OTHER GIFTS
Electric Heating Pad \$10.75 to \$11.50
Curling Iron and Comb \$6.75
Immersion Heaters, \$3.25
Electric Tea Pots \$12.50 and \$16.00
Disc Stoves, \$7.75 and \$7.75



"TRU-TIME" PHONOGRAPH MOTOR
A motor which can be easily attached to any phonograph, replacing the spring motor. Has constant speed and operates on either alternating or direct current. Fully guaranteed \$50



Grecian Coffee Urns
Heavy gauge copper bodies, nickel or silver plated swinging cast handles; ivory faucet, handle